Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2-8:15 Shenand AMERICAN THEATRE-8:15 Madeleine MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine mategraph

THEATRE \$20 The Little Minister,

GARRICK THEATRE \$20 The Little Minister,

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE \$15 The Mascot,

HARLEM OF THEATRE \$15 The Mascot,

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE \$15 Diplomacy,

KETTIS NOW ID ID IN VANDEVINE

LENCK LYCEUM \$5 And Ressa.

LENCK LYCEUM THEATRE \$30 The Moth and the Flame.

LYCEUM THEATRE \$30 The Moth and the Flame. PASTOR'S 12:30 to 11 p. m.-Vandeville.

Index to Advertisements.

Business Notices 6 Bloycles 6 Dividend Notices 10	Page, Col. Page, Col.
Help Wantedi Hotele 9 Instruction 6	Steamboats

New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

WAR.—Spain's torpedo-boat destroyer Terror, which is at San Juan de Porto Rico, is considered uscless, owing to the breakdown of her boilers, and the lack of means to repair them.

— In controlling the lower Guantanamo Bay, Admiral Sampson has possession of the Cuban end of the cable to Hayti. — A private dispatch received in Madrid says that the Spaniards at Manila are resolved to resist any

FOREIGN.-Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Ber-FOREIGN.—Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has issued an appeal for an increase of the British Navy, saying that the war between the United States and Spain has taught Ergland a valuable lesson. —— Reports have reached Liverpool that a thousand persons were killed in the recent uprising in Sierra Leone. —— The Niger boundary dispute is practically settled; France gets two outlets for trade and England gains territory on the Gold Coast. —— An imperial edict provides for the establishing of the University of Peking on European models.

DOMESTIC.—Statistics were issued showing

DOMESTIC.—Statistics were issued showing that the agricultural exports of the United States for the first time in its history exceeded \$800,000,000. — The baccalaureate sermon at Princeton was preached by President Patton, and that at Cornell by Bishop Potter. — The future of rowing at Harvard was thought to depend largely upon the result of the New-London race, — One of the miners injured in the explosice at Wilkesbarre died; three others are in a precarious condition.

others are in a precarious condition.

CITY.—One of the alleged Spanish spies arrested on a steamer Saturday afternoon was released; the other is imprisoned in Castle William, on Governor's Island. —— Mrs. Woodford and Miss Woodford, wife and daughter of General Stewart L. Woodford, United States Minister to Spain, arrived from Parls on the French Line steamer La Bretagne, and were met at the pier by General Woodford. —— Five cases of prostration were reported by the police in consequence of the heat. —— Century runs were taken by several well-known cycling clubs. —— The season of barge parties on the Harlem opened and many oarsmen appeared on the river. —— There were many visitors at the camp of the Astor Battery near Pelham. —— The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters in his sermon at Blooming ale Reformed Church asserted that the State authorities were largely responsible for the distress among the families of volunteer soldiers.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Threatening, with showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 93 degrees; lowest, 74; average, 82%.

Mail price of The Tribune to out-of-town readers, \$1 a month. The address changed as often as necessary. Price to travetlers in Europe, \$1.78 a month.

NO REASON FOR IMPATIENCE.

It is natural that the causes of delay in Army operations are not fully understood by the public. It is only a day or two since Washington dispatches announced that steps had been taken by the President to prevent further delays through mismanagement, and while the halting of the expedition for Santiago appears to as a precautionary measure. Yet others ask, If a few hundred marines are able to land and hold their ground east of Santiago, why could not other forces have been forwarded thither as fast as they were ready, some of them having been on shipboard, according to reports, for several days? Nor is it long since General Miles, in answer to statements about the unreadiness of the Army, announced that the Regular troops were all prepared down to the smallest detail weeks ago. It is not unnatural that men wonder in that case why the Regular troops were not sent forward to Porto Rico when Admiral Sampson went thither, in order to occupy and hold the fortifications he temporarily disabled. By this time that force might have been able to leave volunteers in possession of the island and been free to make a landing near Santiago.

But these questions and the thousands like them, with all the impatience of spirit which is so natural, should in fairness be coupled with the reservation that no one outside official circles can know all the difficulties which have to be overcome. One of those difficulties, it may be presumed, is the inexperience of men who are suddenly called upon to equip, provide for and move a considerable army. If there are many soldiers who remember what they learned over thirty years ago about such matters, there had that experience, while the civilians in the executive departments are almost without ex- ing phrases of counsel and inspiration to his ception wanting in such practical knowledge. It is not a thing that can be done by anybody offhand and without error, this assembling and moving of armies. If the 500 most capable business men in New-York were selected and put in charge of the job it is questionable Some things they would have done quickly, no of red tape and taken pride in the perform- to make the work of commanding troops an sign. But it is such trivial things that makeance, but might afterward have discovered in expert one and transform military methods so all probability that a lot of necessary things that the windy virtues of political colonels will had been omitted which the red tape would have no place in the Army. have compelled them to remember and provide.

The good people of this country may be sure

found occasion to doubt the President's abil- gloves and boots? ity, even in the handling of difficult and complicated questions, while no one has doubted his sincerity and devoted patriotism. He means to do the best thing possible for his country, all may be sure, and he has the benefit of daily sel with men of the largest experience and the highest ability in the work to be done. In view of these facts, a great deal of patience is

in order. It lacks ten days of two months since war was declared. A great deal has been accomplished for so short a time, and it is not yet altogether clear that more haste might not have made less speed. The President does not need to be told that the people are intensely anxious to see the great powers and resources of the Nation developed and used with the least possible delay, and he well knows how apt his countrymen are to grow impatient. But the management which sacrifices nothing and risks as little as possible, and makes every step safe, sufficient and irrevocable, will in the end command the confidence and approval of the Nation and the honor of mankind.

. STILL WAITING.

At an early stage in the Tammany crusade against the city's credit, before the plan of action which has now found its proper place among the records of imbecility had been matured, Mr. Croker, being in a mood of moral exaltation and more than ordinarily loquacious, threatened to have the Board of Estimate and Apportionment under the last administration indicted. It was remarked at the time that nobody seemed to be seriously disturbed by this pronunciamento-not even Mr. Justice Scott, who may nevertheless have been slightly annoyed to find that Mr. Croker considered his successful candidate for the Supreme Bench a fit subject for prosecution. But in the ears of his cohorts, still kept out of good things for which their souls hungered and thirsted, Mr. Croker's declaration had a sonorous and martial ring which was altogether pleasing, and they thought with rapture of the time when old Strong and his associates, including Mr. Justice Scott, would be dragged into court to answer for their crimes against Tammany.

There was naturally much disappointment among the faithful when they perceived that this part of their leader's programme was not going to be carried out, but they were in a measure consoled by the assurance that millions of dollars' worth of appropriations were sure to be held up in order that they might ultimately succeed to fat jobs from which the original contractors had been scared off or squeezed out. Thus for a time hope continued to burn bright, and the swelling chorus of indignation against the rulers who were willing to injure the city's welfare and credit dismayed them not at all; for they said to themselves that the organization would never yield to public clamor, but would keep right on with its plans for the comfort of the boys. But before long they began to grow shaky and despondent, perceiving from what they could understand of Whalen's successive opinions that the pressure was telling on him and that the whole municipal outfit was showing signs of a humiliating surrender. At last the blow feil, and it almost killed them. They heard the announcement that the city was not officially bankrupt, that there was a handsome margin on January 1, that contracts for schools and parks and bridges must be carried out according to the original agreements, and that they were in imminent danger of actually having to get down and hustle for a living. On top of all-not, indeed, as a new disaster, but as an added testimony to their betrayal-came the administration's emphatic approval of old Strong's docks, out of which they had never made an easy dollar. To be sure, its plan for extending the water-front improvement may give a few of them a chance to get into the treasury; but what is one good thing among so many?

The most melancholy feature of the situation is that faith is dead, which is an awful thing. They have seen the organization beaten when stakes. Predictions that the tide has turned and that things will soon begin to come their way may be verified, but for the time being fail to dissipate the gloom. What the boys are looking for is sustenance, not solace.

A CAUSE FOR ALARM.

A correspondent of "The London Times," who has been with the troops in Florida, sends home a letter in praise of our Regular officers and soldiers which might be studied with profit by the ever-beautiful and gallant James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, and other Congressmen who object to Regulars, and particularly desire to shield free-born American citizens from the indignity of having to serve under "West Point martinets." These people did not want expanendure.

Well, this is what the Englishman says who men through the trying time of mobilization and expansion, when, if ever, friction would develop and tempers be displayed:

The men evidently regard their officers as soldiers of equal courage and superior technical a hatred of what is vulgar and ugly are not knowledge. I cannot recall an instance of an only desirable but even essential to a well-officer addressing a private otherwise than is counted menhand and wanganhood. usual when a gentleman issues an order. I have never heard an officer, or non-commissioned officer, curse a man. During the engagement at Cabanas the orders were issued as quietly as at any other time, and the men went about their work as steadily as bluejackets on a man-o'-war

What will James Hamilton Lewis say to that? Officers treating the men like gentlemen! Giving orders for fighting in a quiet ing! What kind of martinets are these, anyhow? They do not appear to be any more desperate, Constitution-breaking and dictator-creating military chieftains than James Hamilton Lewis himself, and we doubt if they are half a picture rushing headlong into battle. If ways to enlarge their scope. People will come

James Hamilton Lewis were fighting he to realize that ugliness doesn't pay in the long wouldn't give orders just as if he were getting run, and that there is no necessary connection a beefsteak. That would be too tame. His between dollars and dirt. On the contrary, a are also many more in the Army who never sword would glitter, his eyes would flash, his village that is down at the heels, whose streets whiskers would stand out, he would utter strik- are unkempt, whose houses and places of busimen which would be quoted through all generations in the history books. What is war without shouting and brave oaths? There is terial or worst wealth. This is especially true nothing to stir the blood in quiet words of com- of the suburban towns of great cities, many of mand. They make of fighting a mere matterof-fact business, where knowledge, discipline whether the troops would get moved sooner. and self-possession count more than bluster. This will never do. Even the politeness of doubt, and they would have cut a great deal West Pointers will not excuse their tendency

James Hamilton Lewis should look into this. and refinement. If the West Pointers are becoming so polite the united states can be to make short and creditable work. He has been a soldier, and knows better than most men of his age what is necessary and possible, and infinitely better than the men who had not opportunity to learn them men who had not opportunity to learn from experience thirty years or more ago. Per-

ON MODERN MIRACLES.

It is one of the penalties attaching to a lefty place that even the most trivial attributes and habits of him who holds it become matters of Interest to those whom unkind fate has not assigned to eminence. Wherefore it is far from strange that the sight of Mayor Van Wyck making glad the boulevards of Westchester County, New-Jersey and the borough of Brooklyn astride a wheel should call forth comment from those who have thus beheld him. But there are coincident circumstances that seem to endow the Mayor's recreation with possibili-

ties of more than ordinary significance. The influence of the wheel is well known by those who have tested its potentialities to be in that time 182,206,436 bushels, and in the six for the most part extremely benevolent. Upon weeks which have since elapsed the exports the tissues of the brain and the fabric of the have been 24,923,351 bushels. The exports of temper the reasonable use of the steed of steel corn and meal in ten months ending with April has been found to be especially clarifying and mellowing. Those who have seen the Chief Executive of our city gliding smoothly and noiselessly over roads of frictionless macadam. or who have east an interested eye upon him as he paused for a moment to slake his thirst at some wayside Raines law well, with one accord declare that, if one may draw conclusions from the benignant expression of the official features, the wheel has never won a greater triumph. In the intervals of riding the Mayor has actually been observed by several veracious witnesses to pat the infant head of a Westchester toddler, and even to greet with genial approval the advances of a Brooklyn terrier who had wandered far from home and longed for kindly recognition.

If these reports are true, and they come from manifold and various sources, they point to possibilities that only yesterday would have been set down as the vain imaginings of them that dwell in Bloomingdale. The bicycle season has but just now begun. There have been scarcely three weeks during which the roads have been uniformly passable for wheelmen. If in three weeks of wheeling the Mayor's temper has taken such huge strides toward amiability, what achievements in humanity may we not expect before the winds of November bury suburban roads inch-deep in fallen, withered leaves? Is it too much to expect that under the humanizing influence of the bleycle the Mayor's breast may yet become so filled with the milk of human kindness that even an urbane and able president of the Board of Education, albeit struggling under the misfortune of having been appointed by ex-Mayor Strong. may venture into the presence of the Chief Executive of the city unarmed and emerge again unpursued through the corridors of the City Hall by a flaring flood of hot denunciation? Is it even beyond the bounds of reason to hope that, if the weather holds fair and tires are not too frequently punctured, the Mayor's soul may yet be wrought up to such a pitch of geniality that he will even condescend to attend a meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, of which he is a member, and attendance upon whose sessions is one of the duties he was elected to discharge?

And when the wheel shall have won these notable triumphs we may even wake up some morning to read that some distinguished foreigner has been received at our City Hall by our Mayor with all the graceful courtesy and open hospitality that should ever be extended to an eminent stranger by the Chief Executive of the greatest city of the Western Hemisphere. Who can tell? This is an age of miracles come More dizzily daily swings the back again. world 'round, and the marvels of To-day mock at Yesterday's Impossible.

THE UTILITY OF BEAUTY.

In the year 1894 a few artists in Belgium organized a society which had for its object the introduction of artistic beauty in everyday life. The society began its work by providing a humorous spectacle, to which artists contributed designs for signs and trade-marks. The movement attracted widespread attention. Not only mitted. Already the good results of the move ment are seen in the greater attention paid to what may be called industrial art. The society now declares that its efforts "have produced their effect. There is a healthy stir on every "hand; no shop is now built or furnished with-"out art work that impresses upon it a certain "cachet." And it refers, in passing, to the "hideous American signs" as at once objectessons of vulgarity and horrible warnings.

To many people all this will seem a matter of trivial importance. But in reality it is not. Ugliness ought to have no place in the common life of the people, and vulgarity is offensive, even if it is made to enshrine the precious jewel ignored and sometimes denied. Yet it exists, sion of the Regular Army. They looked upon nevertheless. Individual cases may occur of the Regular officers as tyrants seeking to lord good men content to live in an environment of and enjoyment of much that ennobles and beautifles life, and they miss the stimulus and inhas observed the conduct of those officers and spiration that come from the subtle refinements keen sense of artistic beauty are virtuous. The the moral impulse, a love of the beautiful and rounded manhood and womanhood.

Nor is it beneath the function and dignity of art to concern itself with the common, everyday life of the people in their business and their work. Intelligent people have found that out in Europe many years ago, and we in this country are beginning to find it out also. The growth of village improvement societies during the last few years testifies to the innate love voice instead of flourishing swords and shout- of the beautiful that can never be eradicated from the human heart. In spite of much popular indifference, these societies have already begun to educate and elevate the popular taste and in many cases have invested village life with a new beauty and charm. These soso warlike or would make a third as pretty eleties are destined to increase, and in many ness are unsightly and whose citizens are in a condition of chronic slouchiness cannot hope to attract to it those who would add to its mawhich, because of their wholly unnecessary ugliness and squalor, are avoided by families who desire to purchase a country home. People may laugh at the Belgians for paying attention to so trivial a thing as a pretty and artistic up the sum of life for all of us. And a due attention to their importance in the aggregate is one of the most effective aids to civilization

Americans have been held up to scorn as a

fect characters are not as frequent in real what will become of James Hamilton Lewis most pressing need was to obtain food and life as in novels, but the country has not yet and his lieutenant-colonel's uniform with its clothes, and in the urgency of its quest it might Once classed as "doubtful," Connecticut has of erations of æsthetic taste or artistic beauty. But the Nation has now emerged from that safe for that party. That it will go Republican pioneer stage of its life, and there are abundant this year seems to be foreshadowed by the evidences on every hand that it is also emerging lively though good-natured rivalry among Refrom the pall of utilitarian ugliness that in so publican candidates for important nominations, many cases hid out of sight the priceless charms of goodness and truth.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

With some weeks of the year remaining, this erop year has already witnessed exports of 207,129,787 bushels of wheat and 201,850,590 bushels of corn. In this statement flour is included as wheat and meal as corn, except for the last six weeks. The final report for ten months makes net exports of wheat and flour were 166,492,660, and in the last six weeks exports of corn alone have been 35,357,930 bushels. Such shipments from the old crop of corn continuing to the middle of June show that the world's deficiency of food supply was not overestimated last fail, and also indicate a closer maintenance of the usual consumption of grain than would have been expected in a season of unusually high prices. While No. 2 red winter wheat in elevator sells at \$1.08, against \$1.12 a week ago, the July option has fallen nearly 10 cents, which is scarcely surprising in view of the extraordinary crop reports which have been received from official and unofficial sources.

The output of pig-iron usually decreases a little before the first of July, as a good many furnaces choose this season for their annual repairs, and the pressure under which all have been working for months seems to have resuited in some stopping rather earlier than usual. This alone is said to be the cause of a decrease in the weekly cutput, which was only 225,398 tons on June 1, against 234,163 on May 1; but the known unsold stocks decreased 18,142 tons during the month, or 4,096 tons per week. Supposing that production was about the average of the reports at the beginning and the end of the month, it may be inferred that the actual consumption of pig-iron in manufacture was 1,052,442 tons in May, or 233,876 tons weekly. and about 5,000 tons more than in April, when unsold stocks increased 5,488 tens weekly. This is not merely the highest consumption indicated this year, but the highest ever indicated in any month by the reports of output and stock, which are presumably as trustworthy and No decline in prices appears except in Southern pig, owing to the rupture of the agreement regarding sales. Bessemer at Pittsburg and Lake Superior charcoal at Chicago are rather stronger in tone, and the demand for finished products continues surprisingly heavy, especially for new buildings and bridges, and for materials used in agricultural implement and ar manufacture at the West.

While tin is firm at 14.90 cents, with small arrivals and higher quotations at London, other minor metals and tin plates are rather weaker. The output of Connellsville coke has been reduced to 147,468 tons weekly, and while \$1.50 is still demanded in regular contracts, outside best known. The Eastern shipments of boots and shoes are, as before, larger than in any other year excepting 1896 and 1895, having for the year thus far run much beyond those of forward in considerable number; but the main feature is the general urgency for deliveries ad of the time named in contracts. The suming demand has evidently reduced the stocks of dealers much faster than they expected. Prices are held fairly steady, although leather and hides tend higher. It is not easy to reconcile the course of hides in the Chicago market with the record of cattle slaughtered at the four chief Western markets, in May 423,859 head against 426,028 last year, and in five months ending with May 2,156,809 head,

against 2,108,632 last year. Railway traffic continues to provide the best possible basis for a strong stock market. Eastwas promising an early distribution of the in the same weeks of 1892. Westbound traffic is also highly satisfactory, and the earnings of all roads reporting in the United States are in 'Dun's Review" expressed in percentages to

ALPRANAM ST. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO				
their earnings in 18	92 thus	1990,197	1896-196	1894-19
	897-198 102.0	88.8	90.3	86.
October	102.0	94.6	99.1 101.6	93.
November	101.3	91.9	92.9	85.
January	3155105	90.9	100.8 92.1	91. 82.
February	200.0	93.9	89.9 95.1	79.
April	100.5	94.8	96.0	93.
May		2000000		

The separation of Canadian and lines, on which the apparent increase in earnings is 33.5 and 62.3 per cent respectively, is of truth. The relation of art to morals is often necessary here to obtain a fair idea of United States traffic. Stocks have been unusually steady during the last week, the average for sixty railroad stocks only declining from \$59.47 some of questionable wisdom it is explained it over their men, and service under them as a crude ugliness and sodden vulgarity. But such to \$50.15 per share, and recovering to \$50.31 on hardship which no self-respecting man could men are thereby cut off from the understanding Saturday. Sales were swelled by transactions exceeding a million shares in Sugar, Tobacco, Gas, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Whiskey taken together, while the seven largest railof civilization. Not all men, of course, with a way sales aggregated only 735,000 shares; but the buging of other miscellaneous concerns was history of Greece is evidence of that. But, given unusually extensive, aggregating 1,068,000

The volume of business represented by exchanges at the principal clearing-houses conthues most encouraging, comparing with last year and with 1892 for the recent months as follows: Over last year April gained 19.1 per cent, May 28.6 and June to date 28.4 per cent; comparing with 1802, April decreased 8.7 per cent, May increased 10.5 per cent and June to date increased 14.6 per cent. The expansion of trade is not equal in all directions, and is apparently as small in the cotton manufacture as in any other important branch, though in that improvement has been noted during the last week, and print cloths have advanced a sixteenth, with somewhat better demand for other stanles. In woollen goods for men's wear and in dress goods the demand continues unabated, and keeps the works fairly well employed; but the heavy auction sale of carpets at prices said to average about 50 per cent below the list indicates some difficulty in that branch. Sales of wool are remarkably small, as manufacturers. generally were more fully supplied with materials than dealers imagined, but the holders at the West still have faith that when the demand for manufacture is again felt in the market it will justify higher prices than now prevail at

The military and naval campaign against Spairf, which seems to be proceeding satisfactorily, is not the only one, nor the only important one, to be waged by Americans this year There are political campaigns in various States for State officers, and for members of Legislatures who will elect United States Senators. and a general campaign all over the country for members of a new House of Representatives. The first gun in these campaigns, to use the hackneyed phrase, was fired last week in Oregon, and people of The Tribune's political per-

Yorkers take chief interest after their own. can side as now to be counted almost entirely and the comparative lack of interest on the Democratic side. Connecticut people are rather too shrewd to compete very vigorously for the honor of leading a foriorn hope when there is no principle at stake that can be served by so doing. Three candidates are in the field for the Governorship, or are being put into the field by their friends, one of them being that sterling Republican and experienced political leader John Addison Porter, who is now secretary to the President at Washington. There are also three candidates for the Senatorship, one of them being General Hawley, who is now filling the place for the third term, with credit and profit to the State. Altogether the outlook seems to be for a lively contest for the nominations, a vigorous campaign, and, we trust, a handsome Republican victory in the election of first-rate men.

If the Porto Rico Autonomist deputies will only wait a little they may possibly be saved the trouble of making useless appeals to Spain to keep her promises.

It must be admitted that firecrackers are usually a nulsance, and in cities a dangerous one, but we strongly suspect that on the coming Glorious Fourth people will have to put up with it. It is probable, moreover, that they will do so with considerable equanimity.

If the tax on tea keeps this country from being made the dumping-ground of all the tea refuse of the world, as it has been in the past, it will be a benefit instead of a hardship. That would, however, not please some free traders, whose theory is that a tax is only constitutional when it is a burden, and that any adjustment of taxation with a view to making the levy helpful to American physical or industrial wellbeing is an outrageous abuse of power.

PERSONAL.

Vicar-General John F. Cunningham, of Leaven worth, Kan., who has just been chosen Roman Catholic Bishop of Concordia, Kan., completed his studies for the priesthood, which he had begun in Ireland, at a Catholic college in Milwaukee, and was ordained by the late Bishop Meige. Shortly after his ordination he was assigned to missionary Missouri, and for years was the only priest south of the Kansas River. He was appointed to solicit subscriptions for church work, and travelled in al subscriptions for church work, and traveled in a parts of Kansas. Churches built at Lawrence, To-peka and other places are monuments to his en-deavors. For eighteen years he has been Vicar-General of the Leavenworth diocese. Ten years ago he was chosen Bishop of Wichita, but declined the honor. He in no way sought his present ap-pointment, but will accept it.

Aron ben Khassof, of Bokhara, known as "the Rothschild of Central Asia." is probably the wealthlest Jew in the Trans-Caspian possessions of Russia. He is an importer of silverware, and he aims now to establish an agency of his business in Hamburg. He is the leader of his coreligionist in Bokhara, where the Jews are numerous and well treated, though, like the so-called Multans or British Indian subjects in the Khanate, they have to pay double taxes. They appear to thrive an to pay double taxes. They appear to thrive a make money, and are on the best of terms we the Emir's Kush-Begi, who certainly appears a stream of maintaining friendly relations with the and does not hesitate to invite them to his tay on festive and other occasions. Even at the ligious initiation of his two sons this high furtionary thought the ceremony incomplete with the presence of twenty representatives of the behaded by "the Bothschild of Central Asia."

A correspondent of "The Chicago Record" the ther day met a codot who is still a student at the Hobson. "Yes, he has been my teacher for two years. I know him well," "What sort of a fellow is ho?" "Wheels in his head," was the laconic reply. "Triple-expansion crank." "Know his business?" "You bet he does! Nobody knows it any better than he." President Andrews of Brown University will visit

reunion, and will lecture on the life and character of Robert E. Lee. He will go at the invitation of a large number of Confederate camps througho the South, and his lecture will be one of the mo prominent features in connection with the reunic It is still an undecided question whether King position of 1999, but it is said to be certain that he

Atlanta during the coming Confederate veterans'

will make a trip to Jerusalem in that year, in or-der to find, if possible, the spot where the Queen of Sheba had her interview with Solomon. claims direct descent from the Queen of Sheba

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale says, in "The Outlook," that he was appointed last spring a judge of some prese exercises in one of our older colleges. "I was proud and glad to give the time which the examination of these exercises required. What did I find?" he asks. And answers: "I competition on the same subject that all the writers had stolen, from reviews which they sup posed I had not seen, long passages, and copie them as their own. In this particular case it happened that the three writers copied the same passage, hoping that the judges of their exercises would be ignorant enough to be deceived."

"Mr. Jenkins, I've got an uncle, a brother and two cousins in this war."
"I see; you're fixing to get off to a baseball game every time we hear rumors of a battle."—(Chicago Record.

A Chicago school-teacher the other day asked her class the difference between a battle-ship, a cruiser, a monitor and a torpedo-boat. One bo "Battle-ships is three-masted schooners wrote: with guns on all four corners. Cruisers is wha the Navy cruise around in. A monitor is a boy or girl what tattles on the other side. Torpedo-boat throws torpedoes up in the air and then comes lown and mashes everything."

A traveller, meeting a settler near a house the backwoods, the following colloquy occurre "Whose house?"

"Noggs's."
"What's it built of?"

"Logs."
"Any neighbors?"
"Frogs."
"What's the soll?"
"Bogs."
"The climate?" "Fogs."
"What do you eat?" "Hogs."
"How do you catch them?"
"Dogs."—(Pittsburg Chronicle

In view of the coming coronation festivities th Dutch florists are exerting themselves to grow flowers, with which to adorn their country on the great occasion. The montbretias furnish beautiful orange flowers, with which the royal crown and initials are traced against the black mould; and

received the English title of "the Sweet Little Queen of Holland." Dr. Pellet-All you need is 25 cents' worth of soda blearbonate, dissolved in water. You'll get it at the drug store. At the drug store, remember, not at the grocery. t the grocery. Patient-But what difference does it make, doc-

there is a new orange rose, which, at the suggestion of the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, has

for?

Dr. Pellet—It will make a heap of difference to you. If you go to the grocery they'll give you so much that the dose'll kill you.—(Boston Transcript.

The natives of Java resemble very much in character the natives of the Philippines. It is therefore interesting to know low the Dutch have suc ceeded so well in governing them. A Dutch official thus explains the method: "We pay the native priests, we support a large native police force, and we rule by the hands and mouths of the natives; and no important move is made without our con sent. Thus the people and their chiefs are contented and happy, and we keep them so by main-taining a condition more favorable than they could hope to maintain themselves.

LONDON NOTES. A COMEDY WITH SMART TALK AND A WHOLESOME MORAL-A COLONIAL

GOVERNOR UNDER FIRE. London, June 4. The success of Mrs. Craigle's play, "The Ambassador," at the St. James's Theatre, where it was received with merriment, delight and every sign of public favor on the opening night, is a proof that the West End enjoys having a hearty laugh at its own expense. "Lord and Lady Algy" at the Comedy Theatre is a magnet which draws fashion and wealth nightly for the same reason. With its horse-talk and cigarettesmoking, and with its costume ball, where the rich hostess is neglected and despised by guests, who have come at the bidding of a leader of a smart set, it is an amusing satire upon what is going on in Begravia. "The Ambassador" is a comedy of manners and character, without a similar undertone of cynicism. The romance of a diplomatist who has written 250 sonnets to 250 women, and of a well-born but penniless girl who does not know what love is, has been substituted for the trivial squabbles of husband and wife over jockey's tips and favorite brands

of clearattes. It is not the romance that charms

the audience, but the mirror which is held up

to the gay world to enable it to laugh lightly

at its own insincerity and evanescent sparkle. Old-time critics are puzzled by the success of such plays in providing satisfactory entertainment for fashionable audiences. They find them overloaded with brilliant repartee and paradox and deficient in plot, dramatic interest and creative instinct. This is true, but these plays are also illuminated by the comic spirit, which serves a useful purpose in gently ridiculing the caprices, affectations and aimlessness of a soclety possessed of leisure and too ample resources for amusing itself. The men and women who crowd these theatres and are delighted by plays neither dramatic in form nor farcical in movement, but merely mildly satirical, are beyond the range of heavy moralizing. They are responsive to the light touch of pleasantry which has the power of homely common sense behind it. They are the better, not the worse, for a good opportunity to laugh at themselves. A current of fresh air comes from the comic stage and invigorates their lives.

"The Ambassador" is not a play which confuses an audience with mysteries of underplot. It is a love story, which tells itself in advance the moment that it is started. The heroine, engaged to a prig whom she does not love, is evidently reserved for the middle-aged Ambassador, who has exhausted all the resources of social and diplomatic experience, and desires to renew his youth in an idyllic romance. The opposition of a stepmother to the first match, the innuendoes of a chorus of scandal-mongers, and the presence of a languishing maiden eager to throw herself into the arms of the bored and jilted Baronet, facilitate this change of partners. Even the bit of intrigue by which the process is hastened is transparent from the outset. The heroine goes from the drawing-room, where a ball is on, to a rowdy party across the garden, where a gambler is entertaining his friends. Her object is to obtain a check with a forged indorsement, which a young scapegrace, Lady Beauvedere's son, has paid in settlement of a gambling debt. She meets the Ambassador and is closely followed by the indignant stepmother, who is anxious to break off the first match. It is a thin web in which she is caught and momentarily compromised, and with the disentanglement of it the play ends with a suitable rearrangement of partners. There is little ingenuity of dramatic construction. It is a comedy of smart talk and brilliant epigram.

CHARACTERS WELL INTERPRETED. While the play is a literary rather than a dramatic work, it is produced with fine artistic effect by Mr. Alexander's company. Mrs. Craigie must have had Miss Fay Davis in mind, for the part of the heroine suits her perfectly. It is a refined study of ingenuousness and winsome grace, illumined with bright humor and girlish impulse. Miss Davis has been a favorite with London playgoers ever since she came to London, three years ago, for she has a charm of personality which passes over the footlights and commands interest with magnetic force. She has had no other part so good as this, and she imparts a touch of vitality to the character, with all its gossamer lines of delicacy and caprice.

Mr. Alexander has his favorite work of representing the middle-aged man of the world who has sounded the depths of human experience in his relations with men and women. As the Ambassador he is alert in mind and polished in manner, and has the easygoing cynicism of the well-informed critic of events and society who has nothing to learn about the resources and vagaries of human nature.

Mr. H. B. Irving, who is steadily improving in his stage work, gives an admirable impersonation of a bored and listless prig. Mr. Esmond plays the part of the youthful scapegrace with fire and earnestness, and Mr. Terry is & most amiable and chivairous roue, with virtues than vices. Miss Violet Vanbrugh acts with distinction and grace the difficult part of Lady Beauvedere, and is strongly supported by a large circle of gossips and scandal-mongers. The staging is excellent, as it always is at this well-managed playhouse.

What Mrs. Craigie has contrived to do in this impressionist picture of the artificial life of current society is to strike a true balance of values between insincerity and sincerity. The heroine, who rashly promises to marry without love and justifies her recklessness by her desire to wear a black velvet gown with a long diamond chain, is in accord with her social environment; and the heartlessness, spitefulness and cynicism of the men and women, who misunderstand and wrongfully condemn her, explain her apparent lack of seriousness. She comes to herself and repents at leisure when she thinks of the deeper things in life which cannot be bought with money or station-when she is weary of the large parties, the smart friends, the brutal jokes, the aimless living and "the hateful scramble to go one better and be at any cost amused." The Ambassador, who fills out the calendar year with "a little hunting, a little shooting, a little dancing, a little dining, a little racing, a little losing, a little cursing, a little repenting," is thrilled at last with a new experience, which restores to him his ideals, his enthusiasm and his sincerity. Mrs. Craigie amuses her audience, and at the same time enforces a wholesome moral. The laughter which her well-turned epigrams and flashes of wit excite is thoughtful, and that is the function of true comedy.

BITS OF THE DIALOGUE.

The smart talk of the day in fashionable circles is hit off in such passages as these, which are reproduced from "The Daily Chronicle": Lady Basier-Well, what do you think of the bride-

Lady Ullweather-I really forget. One meets so

Lady Ullweather—I really forget. One meets so many women nowadays.

Duchess of Hampshire—Oh! how true that is! If they're dull, I call on 'em during Lent; if they're pretty, I keep 'em for my parties at the end of the season; if they're rich, I'm civil to 'em all the year round; and if they're clever, I nvoid 'em like the plague!

Lady Busler—How well dear Gwendolme Marleaze is bearing the disappointment. I admire her so much.

Lady Ullweather—So do I. (Drowsily.) What with her long, long arms—some people admire an arm like a pipestem—her amazing corpsefke complexion, and her large, mysterious mouth. I think her quite too fascinating.

Sir William—Now. I ask you, as a man of the

William—Now, I ask you, as a man of the world, do you believe in the general workableness of love at first sight?

Orbyn—I've known instances of it among my own intimate acquaintance, in factione cannot dogmattee on the subject. Sometimes it answers, and sometimes—it doesn't. William—I suppose it is just one of those things which happen.

Orbyn—If it turns out badly, no one talks of

hich happen. byn-If it turns out badly, no one talks of

which happen.
Orbyn—If it turns out badly, no one takes
anything else.
William—And if it turns out well?
Orbyn—No one takes the smallest interest in
the matter. Those who have made unhappy